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President's Message



pleased to welcome our new clubs - Santa Barbara Coin
t Santa Barbara and the South Eastern Coin Club at Bishop.
e seeing you soon.

to believe the quietness in the coin market is no more than
of breathing spell for a new start in full activity. Hope you

July 31st board meeting all committee chairmen should
t their estimated budget covering their activities. I am sure
an has and will throw himself totally into his project and
s helpers make this year another outstanding one. He gives
ney, time and talent without thought of return.

making a determined effort to promote interest and activity
the coin clubs by visitations. I would like for us all to
real fellowship during this numismatic year. Why not visit
f the other clubs? You won't be bored or sorry, believe me.

Sincerely,

Walter Snyder

The History and the Coinage of Independent Slovakia 1939 - 1945

By David Thomason Alexander B.Sc., M.A.

Among the people of Eastern Europe, whose complex histories are so little known in the West, are the Slovaks. The Slovaks belong to the Eastern branch of the Slavs, along with the Poles and the Czechs. They are Roman Catholics, with a small and influential Protestant minority, and write with the Latin alphabet.

They first appear in recorded history as a part of the great Slav migration of the fifth and sixth centuries, A.D. They were a part of the Empire of Great Moravia in the ninth century, when the Apostles of the Slavs, Saints Cyril and Methodius, converted them to Christianity. The Slovak Prince Pribina built the first Christian Church in Eastern Europe at this time.

After the collapse of Great Moravia under German pressure, the Slovaks passed under several successive foreign conquests, finally coming under Hapsburg rule after the Turks were forced from the Danube basin.

Slovak nationalism came into being in the nineteenth century, as a reaction to Austrian rule, aided by the writings of Ludovit Stur and Jan Kollar. When the Magyars, under the nationalist leader Louis Kossuth, revolted against Emperor Franz Joseph in 1848, the Slovaks took the imperial side, hoping to see a more liberal monarch come out of the strife. Instead, in the Compromise of 1868, Slovakia was placed in the Hungarian half of the new Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary. The Hungarian part of the new state was to be ruled with an iron hand by the minority Magyars, who adopted a policy of "Magyarization" to destroy the cultures and languages of the Slavic inhabitants of the "Thousand-year Kingdom". Magyar became the official language, and the national schools and theatres of Slovakia were closed by the Authorities, and their endowments seized. Advancement for an individual was possible only by swearing his Slovak nationality. The success of this policy

derstood if one recalls that such great "Magyars" as Kossuth and Franz Liszt were of Slovak origin.

st, the rigorous police power of Hungary cowed Slovak leaders. In 1906 a new party came into existence, dedicated to an active struggle for Slovak equality. This was the Slovenska L'udova strana, the Slovak People's Party, led by a young Catholic priest, Andrej Hlinka. It should be pointed out here that a career in the church was the only one open to Slovaks in which their nationality could be retained, and also provided education for hundreds of idealistic youths who otherwise could have had none. Consequently, the Catholic priesthood came to provide many of the most able Slovak leaders in this country.

During World War I, little was accomplished in this struggle. When war broke out, most of the Austro-Hungarian peoples rallied around the Emperor, but when reforms were still withheld and the Central Powers showed no signs of winning, these minorities became restive.

At this point there appears on the world stage Professor Tomas Masaryk, leader of a Czech nationalist group, dedicated to the destruction of Austria-Hungary and the independence of its inhabitants. Masaryk realized that the Czechs were too few to stand alone, and resolved to form a union with the Slovaks, to create a new nation.

In 1918, Masaryk toured the United States to gain support for his cause among the Czech and Slovak immigrant communities in America. The Slovak organizations, in particular the large Slovak community of America, did not wholly trust the good Professor, and asked him to agree in writing to a federal structure for the proposed state. It was to consist of two equal peoples, Czechs and Slovaks, with full cultural and linguistic equality. There were to be local parliaments to handle local government, with a central government with jurisdiction over defense, finance and foreign relations. To express the federal, dual nature of the country, it was to be called Czecho-Slovakia. Note the spelling carefully. After the signing of the Pittsburgh Pact, the name given to this agreement, Professor Masaryk renewed his efforts for allied support, with \$125,000 from the American Slovaks.

With the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1919, Masaryk hurried to Europe, and the new state was born. Hlinka had welcomed the Union, but like the American Slovaks, was appalled by the form it finally took. Relying on a clause of the Pittsburgh Pact, which had entrusted the final decisions to the "elected representatives" of the people, Masaryk summoned a hand-picked Assembly which drafted a Constitution for the new country. This Constitution created a tightly centralized, unitary state, on a new theory invented by the good Professor, that there were not really two peoples, but one, with one common language, "Czechoslovak". In practice this unique theory resulted in total subservience of the Slovak culture and language to the Czech. The name of the Republic was now spelled "Czechoslovakia" to underline this subservience.

The new state contained German and Magyar minorities which exceeded the Slovaks. Neither of these minorities actually wanted to be included in a Slav state, but a generous policy by the dominant Czechs might have satisfied their originally moderate demands. But for twenty years, Czechoslovakia was to pursue a policy which made it but a poor copy of Austria-Hungary, with many of the good points of the old Empire lacking.

Following this settlement, the Slovak People's Party went into a twenty year opposition to Masaryk and later to his opportunistic successor, Dr. Eduard Benes. Hlinka was jailed when he attempted to protest to the Paris Peace Conference, and later several of the prominent leaders of his Party were jailed on flimsy pretexts. As a result of these internal policies, which flooded the Slovak lands with Czech civil servants and teachers, besides denying free development to Slovak industry, the Slovak people thought that they had merely exchanged one foreign ruler for another.

Masaryk's government organized the most lavish and the largest propaganda agency in pre-Hilter Europe. By careful press releases and subsidizing writers and professors, the government was successful in presenting the image of Czechoslovakia as "the bastion of Democracy in Central Europe". In actual fact, the state was the shabbiest fraud of many such in post-war Europe.

After the rise of Adolf Hitler, the Czech state was doomed. At the time of the infamous Munich settlement, the internal divisions

country prevented the Czech government from even planning resistance. This disaster, which deprived the country of 100 miles of heavily-fortified frontier regions, with 3,500,000 inhabitants, (of whom 700,000 were Czech) convinced the Czech political leaders too late that the Chauvinistic policies of the Benes group had to be modified. After the flight of ex-President Benes, the new coalition government met all of the Slovak People's Party demands, which resulted in a "Second Republic" on a federal basis, as envisaged in the 1918 Pittsburgh Pact. This federal regime, which gave Slovakia autonomy within Czechoslovakia, lasted five months. In March 1939, it was clear to the Slovak leaders that rump Czechoslovakia was about to be liquidated by the Nazi regime. Three courses of action were then possible: inasmuch as the Premier of the autonomous Slovak government, Jozef Tiso, had been informed by reliable sources that the German blueprint for annexation did not include Slovakia. The little republic could unite with Admiral Horthy's Hungary, which was palatable in light of the age-old suspicions of the two peoples; it could unite with friendly Poland, but this was impossible in view of the troubled international scene. Independence, no matter how shaky or how limited by the demands of brawling giants on all sides, was the only possible course.

It should be remembered that at Munich the western democracies told the Eastern European peoples in effect that they were on their own, and could not expect real support from England or France, nor for that matter from the Soviet Union, the latter despite contrary claims issued later. Accordingly, on March 14, 1939, the newly-elected Slovak Parliament declared the independence of the Slovak Republic.

Premier Dr. Tiso became the first President on October 26. The new Republic was recognized by many countries, including Britain and Soviet Russia. It should be clearly understood, however, that German interference prevented full exercise of independence. The Slovaks were forced to accept a humiliating treaty of "protection", which did not prevent extensive areas in the south from being seized by Hungary, or in the north by Poland. Germany forced Tiso to make changes from time to time in the personnel of his government, and ran a vicious currency-exchange racket to the detriment of the Slovak economy. Still, on the whole

Slovakia saved her people and her honor in the five years of independence.

The Republic possessed certain Fascist forms, consisting of one party, into which others were absorbed, a leader or Vodca, a youth group, etc. but the state did not witness the ferocious persecution of opponents which took place elsewhere, nor the wholesale destruction of minorities, as long as Slovak leaders retained the initiative. On the whole, it can be safely stated that the Slovak Republic was the approximation under war-time conditions of a Christian, largely parliamentary, democracy.

The coinage of this country is diverse and interesting. The unit was the Slovak Korun, or Crown, divided into 100 Halierov. Until quite recently, the standard catalogues persisted in referring to "Korona" (really Magyar), and "Haleru", (Czech equivalent) but these mistakes have finally been corrected. In view of the separate status of Slovakia, it is also grossly improper to catalogue the Slovak issues under Czecho-Slovakia. A more correct approach would be to place these coins under "S" for Slovakia.

Slovakia issued coins in six metals: silver, nickel, copper-nickel, aluminium, brass and zinc. All of the coins show a high standard of workmanship and design, and were all struck in the national mint at Kremnica, an ancient mining town in central Slovakia. Kremnica, which struck distinctively Slovak coins with national emblems unconnected to Hungarian arms or Czech lions, illustrates the confusion of nomenclature in Central European cities, being called Kremnitz in German and Kormoczbanya in Magyar. A more symbolic example is Bratislava, the capital. In Slovak the name means "Glory of Brotherhood", yet it has the German name Pressburg and the Magyar Poszony.

Probably first chronologically was the pure nickel 1939 coin of Five Korun, bearing the portrait of Father Andrej Hlinka, who died shortly before the achievement of autonomy. This coin is the same size, metal, weight and denomination as the last Czech coin. The symbol of Slovak currency was Ks for Korun Slovenskych to distinguish the currency from the earlier Kc, Korona Ceskoslovenskych.

1. 5 Korun, nickel, 27 mm.

Obv: Bust of Hlinka to l., laurel spray below. Inscription: Za Boha Zivot - Za Narod Slobodu, "Life (dedicated) to God - Freedom to Nation."
Rev: Arms above wheat spray, date and denomination.
Edge: Reeded

er coins of .600 fineness were issued in 1939, 1941, and 1944. e were commemoratives. These actually circulated and are an uent testimony to the stability of the "Tatra Dollar" as the k Korun was called. The first silver issue commemorates the ion of Tiso as first President, and bears his bust. Tiso is a nderstood and unjustly maligned individual, who accepted the rnment of his country under difficult conditions, but acted rably to ease the burden of the times, and to protect by his ature the national minorities as much as lay within his power. nd his cabinet were ousted from Slovakia, and driven into ria by the onrush of the Red Army in 1945, where he was tured" by an American Major, and handed over without authori- n to the Red regime of returned "President" Benes. A 16,000, Korona reward fund may have figured in his betrayal. After a ally farcical "trial", Tiso was hanged in 1947. A ghoulish was introduced by the necessity of reinforcing the gallows to the great weight of the portly President.

20 Korun, Silver, 30 mm.

Obv: Bust of Tiso to r., Inscription: Dr. Jozef Tiso Prvy Prezident Slovenskej Republiky. "Dr. Jozef Tiso, First President of the Slovak Republic". Date 26 X 1939 below.
Rev: Arms in laurel wreath, value at sides, name of country above. (Hereafter "name above")
Edge: Reeded.

saw the issue of a second coin in silver, of twenty Korun, ng the standing portraits of Saints Cyril and Methodius. St. odius wears a Bishop's garb, and holds the Holy Scripture, e St. Cyril appears in monastic dress holding a cross patri- al. In the background are a small round church and shrine, v their feet an overthrown idol.

20 Korun, Silver, 30 mm.

- Obv: Standing Saints, as above description.
 Rev: Arms, date above, name at edge in large letters.
 Wreath of linden leaves below, with initials FS,
 presumably those of the designer.
 Edge: Reeded.

The only coins of Ten Korun appeared in 1944. This piece commemorated the death in 861 A.D. of Prince Pribina, builder of the first Christian church, at his seat of government, Nitra. The Prince is shown standing behind a building block, on whose base appears the name Hajersky. Flanking the Prince are a soldier with sword upraised in defence of the faith, and a Bishop holding a model of the church. The reverse is ornate, featuring the arms in a circle of rays.

4. 10 Korun, Silver, 29 mm.
 Obv: Standing Prince, etc. Inscription: Pribina 861
 Knieza Slovenska, Below: Desat Korun,
 arabesques. "Pribina (died) 861, Slovak Prince,
 Ten Korun".
 Rev: Arms in ray circle, ornate lettering, name and
 date around.
 Edge: Plain

Closing the silver series is the fifty Korun commemorating the fifth anniversary of Slovak independence, March 14, 1944. Dr. Tiso is shown, as on the 1939 twenty Korun. The inscription is mistranslated in Davenport's European Crowns since 1800 as "Our selves alone; in peace of possible". It is really Father Hlinka's motto, "True to ourselves, forward in harmony". The overall design resembles the 1939 type, with the addition of the mintmark Kr for Kremnica at bottom reverse.

5. 50 Korun, Silver, 34 mm.
 Obv: Bust of Tiso to r., dates and inscription as above.
 Rev: Type of (1.) but for mintmark Kr.
 Edge: Reeded.

The coin of one Korun was struck throughout the period of independence in copper-nickel. The type remained the same. The dates described are those seen by the author, (marked by *) and those reported by R.S. Yeoman in the fifth edition of A Catalogue of

ern World Coins. It should be pointed out, however, that other
may exist. In the third edition of the last source, no less than
metal varieties were recorded which have since been dropped.
ps some of these might one day be re-discovered.

1 Korun, Copper-Nickel, 22 mm..

Obv: Arms in circle, name and date divided by colons.

Rev: Large l Ks in pine and wheat sprays, mintmark
below.

Edge: Reeded

Dates: 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945. None struck in 1943.

The 1945 is the last coin of Slovakia, and is pro-
bably scarce, as the Red Army occupied Kremnica
by March of 1945 at the latest. The author has seen
all dates.

denomination of fifty Halierov exists in two metals, copper-
l and aluminium. Brass and zinc examples appeared in Wayte
ond's Coins of the World and in Yeoman, but do not appear in
ost recent edition.

50 Halierov, Copper-Nickel, 20 mm.

Obv: Arms in plain field, name and date, div. by periods.

Rev: Large 50, plow and furrows below, mintmark at r.
Halierov at bottom.

Dates: 1940, 1941*

50 Halierov, Aluminium, 20 mm.

Same as preceding.

Dates: 1943*, 1944*

metals exist as well in the denomination of twenty Halierov.
issue bears a representation of Nitra castle, oldest fortifi-
n in Slovakia, in the ancient seat of Prince Pribina.

20 Halierov, Brass, 17 mm.

Obv: Arms in linden wreath, name and date

Rev: Nitra Castle atop hill, rays above, figure 20 and
Halierov below.

Dates: 1939*, 1940*, 1941

10. 20 Halierov, Aluminium, 17 mm.
Same as preceding
Dates: 1942*, 1943*

The ten Halierov also is pictorial, featuring Bratislava Castle atop a hill, with the city below, and the waters of the river Dunaj (Danube). Aluminium and zinc examples formerly were recorded

11. 10 Halierov, Brass, 11 mm..
Obv: Arms in laurel wreath, name and date
Rev: Bratislava castle, figure 10, etc.
Edge of both 20 and 10 Halierov plain.
Dates: 1939*, 1940, 1941, 1942*

The smallest coin and denomination issued in Slovakia was the 1942 five Halierov in zinc. Aluminium and brass specimens once recorded.

12. 5 Halierov, Zinc, 14 mm.
Obv: Arms in plain field, name and date around
Rev: Large figures 5 h.

Patterns and unrecorded minute varieties almost certainly exist. On the issue of scarcity, it can safely be said that no coins of independent Slovakia are really common. Of the silver coins, the most scarce is unquestionably the 1939 20 Ks. The 50 Ks is usually available, while the Saints type 20 and the Pribina 10 Ks are often underpriced, since neither is as common as the Tiso 50 Ks. The minor coins are seldom met with, and less than seldom in really uncirculated condition. Many were mutilated after the war, when they continued to circulate provisionally. Of the 1 Ks denomination the 1940, 41 and 42 are most often met with. 1944 is not common and the 1945 is possibly rare. The 50, 20 and 10 Halierov coins in all metals are equally difficult to locate, and the small 5 Halierov is one of the scarcest coins of World War II.

Brockage - King of Mint Errors

By CHARLES G. COLVER

BROCKAGE (allied to breakage): A coin imperfectly struck, applied especially to a coin struck on one side only. This is usually caused by a coin jamming in the die, thus interfering with the impression of succeeding coins.

In the present day enthusiasm for collecting mint errors, one wonders why there isn't more publicity over the brockage. In fact, a survey shows that the majority of collectors have not even heard of this spectacular mint error. Referring to Webster, we find brockage means "rubbish, refuse, scrap, broken piece, an imperfectly struck coin." Now, with a definition like this, it should be a challenge for a modern day collection of "mint errors".

It is well to remember that many modern mint errors are the product of some base-machine shop rather than a mint mishap. The explanation of how a true brockage is made will show that it would be most difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate outside the mint.

As we must realize that the working die for a coin will be the exact opposite of the finished product. In other words, the raised portions of the coin design would be depressed on the die, and the recessed portions would appear backward on the die. Now assume that a coin has just been pressed between the dies but the mechanism is supposed to feed it out and make room for the next planch. Instead, the coin received the regular die impression, but the other side is pressed against the previously struck coin and not against the die. The result is a double faced coin, because both sides have the obverse or reverse which sticks, making an obverse brockage the more common.

There is the point which makes the brockage different from any other mint product. The side which was struck against the other planch will receive a reversed incused impression just like the design on the original working die. The lettering will be backward, appearing as if it were read looking into a mirror.

To reproduce a brockage outside the mint would be almost impossible. If anything other than a blank planchet were used, the original design underneath would show through. A polished off planche would easily be detected by light weight. Also, if a regular coin were pressed against another to receive an impression and the other side were not confined by a matching die, the result would be a flattened appearance making it a tell-tale of skulduggery.

With present mint machinery, a modern brockage would be most unusual, but it could happen. The occurrence among early U.S. copper coins is quite common. Many coins are various sizes, metals and countries appear as brockages during the last century. Even the ancients of Rome and Greece had their minting problems. They produced numerous errors including brockages.

Generally, these unusual freaks are not expensive. Every collection should contain at least one piece.

The writer's cabinet contains specimens of the following pieces struck as brockages:

- FRANCE, 5 francs, Napoleon 1st Empire
- BRITISH TRADE DOLLAR, 1898
- BRITISH INDIA, Victoria rupee



The Spy and the Coin Collector

MICHAEL MACDOUGALL

Reprinted from National Review 4-19-66

of January 1, 1963 the importation of all gold coins into the U.S. was prohibited by the Federal Government. Nevertheless, a large flow of gold coins continues, and the U.S. collector pays out \$42 an ounce for the gold content — which is a premium of about 20 percent over the official \$35 price at which the U.S. Treasury makes gold available to official foreign claimants.

A few years ago, for example, gold coins of Czar Nicholas II issued from 1893 to 1911, were relatively scarce and commanded good prices. Today a collector can buy a set of four (5, 7½, 10 and 15 rubles) for little more than gold value. These coins are modern restrikes, made from original dies, and no one can tell the difference. The 15-ruble coin was issued for only one year (1897) and should be rare — but there are today more 15-ruble Nicholas coins in New York alone than were ever minted in 1897. Incidentally, there are three more coins to the Russian gold set — the 2½, 3, and 37½ rubles — that are not being restruck at the moment. Consequently they are listed as rare.

The Communists know that many Americans have a built-in resistance to buying anything from behind the Iron Curtain; so Moscow has made financial arrangements with other countries, furnishing gold for similar restrikes. Austria is a prime example. No less than seven gold coins of Imperial Austria are being minted today to satisfy the apparently insatiable demands of numismatists and jewelers. The Vienna Mint admits that these coins are restrikes. The Leningrad Mint neither confirms nor denies.

Most famous of these Austrian coins is the 4-ducat piece, with the effigy of Franz Josef, and the date 1915. This attractive item is very big, and very cheap. It is larger than a silver dollar in circumference, but exceedingly thin. As a bit of flashy jewelry it is ideal and as a coin it is in great demand. The actual gold content is \$16.05 (in international settlement the dollar is 13.71 grams pure gold); the wholesale price is about \$18.00. That doesn't

sound like much of a markup but remember that tens of thousands of these coins are brought into this country every year.

How does all this illegal gold enter this country?

It is a good guess that much of it is brought here in diplomatic pouches which are exempt from customs inspection. When the United Nations is in session the river of gold swells to a great flood, when the United Nations is not meeting, the river dries up to a mere trickle.

The second greatest source is the postman. Many foreign banks deal in these Russian-made gold coins as a matter of course and they sell to all comers. One has only to write, enclosing a certified check or money order, and the coins will be sent by return mail. It would require an army of inspectors to examine the millions of personal letters, besides which it would be contrary to current postal regulations. One of the biggest distributors in North America is the Guardian Trust Company of Montreal, Canada. This bank alone sends out thousands of monthly price lists to American collectors, dealers and jewelers. By ordering just a few coins at a time, and specifying ordinary mail, the buyer can assure himself of quick and safe delivery.

Why does Moscow go to such lengths to get U.S. cash? Because there is an army of Communist agents who need payment in U.S. dollars. Better to sell gold here, in coined form, at \$42 an ounce than in London or Paris, in bar form, at \$35. Unwittingly the little old lady who buys a charm for her bracelet and the happy numismatist who buys a new coin for his collection — unwittingly they help to finance the Communist enterprise around the world.

Editor's Note:

You might check some of these coins against the Brown Book and recent advertisements.

Commemorative Mormon Medals of 1961

By Mrs. Joy Parrish

1961, in the Mormon State of Utah, there were a limited number of 21.6 karat gold commemorative medals issued. These medals are in commemoration of the 130th anniversary of the founding of an internationally recognized religion known as the Mormon Church or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The reverse of these beautifully designed medals feature a sky-line pictorial representation of the world famous Salt Lake City Utah Mormon Temple, the 6th temple to be built by the early pioneer Mormons. The medals are 22 millimeters in size, and weigh six grams each. They have the same composition as the United States twenty dollar gold pieces, and will fit into numerous numismatic and ex-collectivist categories and collections. They can be properly classified as a commemorative medal, a historical medal, or they can serve well in a collection of famous and beloved American personalities. They can readily fill a position in the many groups of representative religious medals or tokens. They were artistically designed by Bernard Schipper of Utah, whose long-standing friendship and close association with the thousands of Mormons in that state prompted the creation of this beautiful golden tribute.

The Mormon people arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24th, 1847. Upon their arrival in this huge untamed wasteland, their leader, Prophet Brigham Young immediately declared "This is the place". This famous quotation is inscribed on the reverse of the medals in honor of the pioneers who had traveled many months, and covered thousands of miles in search of a place to establish their homes, create communities, and to practice the form of religion that they believed to be the true revelation of the Holy Bible. In this hot, dry and non-productive area of devastation these early settlers ended their journey, and colonized one of the earliest settlements in the Territory of Utah. In the chosen section of the colony they immediately made plans for a temple in which to worship. In the sacred halls of this aged, and revered house of worship that is depicted on the medals, is the chief Mormoniana of America housed. The church archives hold the great religious, as well as the historical records that will be preserved as long as we shall be. The Temple site was chosen on July 28th, 1847, and

was approved at the general conference in April of 1851. It was not until the next general conference in October of 1852 that the question of the building materials were discussed. A resolution was given unanimous approval to "Secure the very best materials available in the great mountains of Northern America, and that the Presidency of the Church dictate where the stone, and other materials were to be obtained." The unique gray granite, composed of hardrock quartz, microcline and orthoclase from Utah, Arizona and Nevada Territories was chosen. After the temple site was selected, the groundbreaking ceremonies were conducted on February 14th, 1853, with the dedication services being led by Prophet Brigham Young. The four cornerstones were laid in April of 1853 and thus began the beautiful temple that stands as a sacred monument to early history, the lives, loves, hardships, romances and acknowledgement of a rapid growth in industry and commerce, and certainly a prominent and outstanding exhibition of architecture, but most of all it is a supreme and exalted tribute to a great religion, one that was originally organized, established, and practiced in America. It is the splendor of this sacred sanctuary of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints that is honored on these interesting medals.

The obverse of the medals features a handsome and finely detailed portrait of the Great Mormon Prophet, and the Founder of the Church, Joseph Smith. His name appears above the neatly groomed coiffure in plain block letters, with three descriptive titles under the bust. He was generally referred to as Prophet, but often times called Seer, or Revelator. Joseph Smith was born in the town of Sharon, Vermont on December 23rd, 1805. He was the son of hard-working, honest and God-fearing people, and it is said that his mother displayed a great interest in religious matters, and had more than once announced to her family and friends that one of her sons would become a Great Prophet. As far as historical records show Joseph Smith did not attain too much formal education, but was able to read and write quite well. He began to have visions in the spring of 1820 when he was only a lad of fourteen. He was able to quote many passages from the Bible, since he had been well versed in the Holy Scriptures and taught to pray by his mother from the time he was old enough to understand. There was much religious unrest during his years of growing up, and in one of his long prayer sessions he asked God to reveal to him the true religion, and to give

in guidance in choosing a divine order to follow. Upon receiving his answer directly from God, he was told that all of the existing religions were wrong, and that he had been chosen to establish a new church. In September of 1823 he received a visit from the Angel Moroni who revealed the secret hiding place he would discover the golden plates of an ancient people. In the Hill of Cumorah these tablets were found, and with the help of his wife, Emma Hale Smith, and two friends, Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery, he translated and recorded his findings. Thus the Book of Mormon came into existence, and is still a volume of major importance in the Mormon Church. Following this revelation, and recordings, the founding of a great religion came into being. There have been many respected, and honored leaders down through the 130 years of the church, but none more respected, nor honored than Prophet Joseph Smith. It is therefore fitting that these medals become an important part of a collection of commemorative medals or tokens, and the quality of the fine gold is representative of the great golden era of American History and Religion that was so well represented by Prophet, Seer and Revelator Joseph Smith.

Footnote: Information collected from Mormon Leaders in Utah and California.

Reference: The Improvement Era, dated Nov. 1963, and the International Encyclopedia, printed in 1925.



Commemorative
Mormon Medals of 1961.



Mrs. Joy Parrish

World War II

Military and Payment Certificates

By HAL WOOLWAY

Society for International Numismatics - C.O.I.N.

The Society for International Numismatics endeavors to bring to the collecting fraternity special items of interest, in the hope that it will help stimulate the study of numismatics from a practical, as well as a historical and economic, viewpoint. Toward this goal, an attempt has been made to assemble information pertaining to World War II military currency.

Nations of the world, during a period of "all out" war find themselves in a complicated currency dilemma. This exists as armies of one nation or group of nations move aggressively into new territory. Thus we find the issuing of special combat or military currency to help alleviate the hard pressed currency systems. The United States and the Allies printed this money to simplify transactions until the national stability of the individual nations was restored.

The conquering countries more or less set the rate of exchange, as they deem necessary, for the existing war economy. This, in turn, helps regulate the amount of notes printed and the denominations to be issued. These issues are sanctioned by International Law, but one can readily see that the "good faith" of the country or "force" are the only factors which make the populace accept and use them.

The Axis countries, such as Germany and Japan, printed invasion money usually to the detriment of the nations they occupied. These occupied countries were "flooded" with newly issued script, and were compelled to use it, to bring chaos to the existing monetary system. Thus they gained financial domination of the country very rapidly. The Nazis simply moved their printing presses along with them as their armies advanced. When funds were low, the mobile printing presses replenished their supply. In France, as a result of their inflationary tactics, the Nazis forced the value of the franc down to a low of 1/5 of a cent. Japan, using similar techniques in China, "floated" military yen by the boat loads competing directly with the Yaun. This naturally drove the regular Chinese yaun down to a low percentage of its former value and resulted in a shaky

economy.

As one can readily see, military currency played a very interesting and important part during the World War II conflict and in the shaping of the World's destiny. This segment of numismatics, important as it was, has not enjoyed the popularity it surely deserves. It presents many separate fields for survey and study by the numismatist. One can select United States Payment Certificates, Prisoner War Money, Invasion Notes, Concentration Camp Script, Propaganda Notes, Philippine Underground or Guerrilla Money, Liberation Notes, as well as the regular military currency of the various nations. To the collector a challenge indeed, with the printing of approximately 325-350 different allied notes. For added interest, one may wish to start a basic collection of German and Japanese invasion notes used during the global conflict.

To help provide fundamental information for the individual collectors who may wish to start a type collection, the following information is presented..

Allied military notes consist of various types, depending upon the area for which they were intended. The Italian notes were issued in 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1000 Lire in 1943. It might be noted here that soon after the notes appeared in the theatre of operations, counterfeits were quick to make their appearance. A later issue of series 1943-A had Italian wording, as well as English, on the face of the note. Their value was $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ more than the actual Italian Lire in the Swiss market during the invasion operation.

likewise, in France the Allied currency circulated at a rate of 2¢ per Franc, which was quite a bit higher than the previous $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent under the Nazi rule. French notes of the first series had the motto of the French Republic on the tricolor flag on the reverse. The denominations consisted of 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 francs, all dated 1944. A few notes of 5000 Francs are known to have been printed. General DeGaulle was dissatisfied with their design, and on a later issue of 50, 100 and 500 Francs with the word France on the reverse, the wording "Emis de France" on the face was omitted to be replaced with the single word "France".

The 1944 Austrian notes were printed in terms of shillings in the following denominations: 50 Groschen, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100

Shillings with a British issue of 25 Shillings also being printed. These notes use the heading "Alluerte Militarbehorde", the German equivalent for Allied Military Office.

The military personnel in Germany made use of currency with the same heading but a different design. The denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Marks were used by all four powers - United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. The design of each was identical, but the military currency serial numbers were different for the four countries. The going exchange rate was 10 marks to the dollar. The addition of a zero simply converts the value of a 50 Mark note to \$5.00. It can be mentioned here that our Government officials in office at that time were very generous and let the Russians Have our plates.

In the Asiatic theatre, "Yen" military notes made their appearance. "A" notes for Okinawa and "B" notes for Japan proper were issued. Small notes of 10 Sen and 50 Sen were printed, as well as the 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 Yen notes. The exchange rate or value was 15 Yen to a U.S. Dollar. A package of U.S. cigarettes brought 25 Yen or approximately \$1.75.

Great Britain's military currency, the pound and its divisions, was used in Greece, Burma, North Africa, Hong Kong, etc. and consisted of a separate grouping which will be covered in a later article along with invasion money.

At the completion of hostilities, United States Payment Certificates came into use. There have been seven types or series of certificates issued so far by our Military Finance Division. They are for the use of the military personnel and their dependents at overseas bases, Government P.X.s, etc. They are not legal tender for civilians of that country. These notes are circulated for certain periods of time and then recalled, for exchange on a new series to be current after a set date. This is used to offset black market operations but it was not always completely successful.

Dates are not placed on the bills themselves, and all series have the following denominations: 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 which is the largest size note. One note of each series makes an interesting group to show friends or other collectors.

The Jubilee Crown Piece

By R. J. MARTIN

Reprinted from The Spectator, July 19, 1935

the decision to issue a special crown piece to celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee is one that has fired the public imagination, and the demand for the new coin has exceeded all anticipation.

To strike special coins in years of national rejoicing is to follow precedent for, in the past, years of Coronation or Jubilee have been commemorated. The type of money issued has varied considerably. Sometimes golden £5 and £2 pieces have been struck, while Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was the occasion of the issue of not only these large golden pieces but, in addition, of a new complete set of silver coins.

This year, however, it was decided to strike only one special Jubilee coin - a crown piece. The choice of the crown was a happy one. The size and dignity of the coin render it suitable for commemorative design; further, the silver crown is one of our oldest coins, and it seems appropriate to celebrate a Silver Jubilee with a silver coin.

The design of the new coin has had a favorable reception. The "head" bears Sir Bertram Mackennal's bust of His Majesty, which with very minor variations, has been used for all coins of the present reign.

The reverse (as the "tail" is officially termed) once again bears the figure of St. George and the Dragon. The design is by Mr. Percy Wyndham Cave, and the treatment of the subject is in very modern style.

St. George and the Dragon have long been favourites on our coins. They appeared on the noble shield struck in the reign of Henry VIII, while the design of the same subject by Pistrucci, so common on modern sovereigns and five-shilling pieces, has been in use by various monarchs for over a century. This work by Pistrucci has always been regarded as one of the finest coin-designs of modern times. It was first used on a five-shilling piece in the reign of George III in 1818. George IV used it with only slight modifications, while the

same design appeared on the later crowns of Queen Victoria and on the one issue in 1902 of Edward VII.

It was decided to strike the Jubilee crown in three types - two of which were to be "pattern" pieces intended for collectors, while the third was to be a current coin of the realm. The requisite Royal Proclamation was issued on Saturday, May 4th, immediately before Jubilee Day itself.

One "pattern" piece is made of gold and the other of standard silver (that is, of alloy containing 925 parts of silver in every 1,000, as compared with 500 parts of silver in the alloy now used for our silver coins).

The issue of these "patterns" was strictly limited in numbers. only 25 of the gold pattern and 2,500 of the silver were struck. The ordinary currency crown will be issued in unlimited quantities until the end of the present year. In 1936, however, the Royal mint will revert to Mr. Kruger Gray's design for the crown which has been in use since 1927. The design on the three series of Jubilee crowns is identical, save that the inscription round the edge - "Decus et Tutamen. Anno Regni XXV" is in raised letters on the "pattern" pieces and incuse lettering on the currency crown. The words "Decus et Tutamen", which have been translated as "an ornament and a safeguard", were first put round the edges of our coins by Charles II. The reason was to prevent clipping, but in time the inscription came to be generally superseded by milling.

The public demand for the new five-shilling pieces was astonishing. The issue price of the gold piece was £50, and for the 25 specimens available to the public there were no fewer than 1,329 applicants. These were allotted by ballot.

FIVE TONS OF CROWNS

Of the silver "patterns" 2,500 were for public issue, but when the hard-worked Mint officials returned to their duties on May 7th, the day after the Jubilee Holiday, they found in their post-bag applications for more than the whole 2,500. A notice was immediately issued to the Press announcing that it would be useless for anyone to make further application, but the number of applicants increased to 7,000. The Mint sold these silver patterns for 7s. 6d., but so great was public interest that the price offered for them in the

market has risen to several pounds.

It had been intended that the currency crown should be available at all banks on May 7th, but owing to the huge demand it was several weeks before all requests were satisfied. In less than a month over 150,000 were issued - about 5 tons of them. In ordinary times the number of crowns issued per annum is about 4,000.

ERROR IN INSCRIPTION

A certain amount of discussion has been caused by the date inscribed in the inscription round the edge of the Jubilee crown. This reads "Anno Regni XXV", which, being interpreted, is "In the 25th year of the reign". The 25th year of the reign ended, however, within a few hours of the issue of the requisite Royal Proclamation, so it would appear that the crowns are all incorrectly dated. A similar inscription occurred on the crowns of Queen Victoria, but the issues of these coins always had the dates of two regnal years in each calendar year, according to the date of striking - whether before or after the anniversary of the Queen's accession.

The issue of an additional five-shilling piece this year does not really increase the number of series of silver coins circulating, as hitherto, owing to the fact that no crown had been issued between 1902 and 1927, when the newly designed silver coinage was introduced, there had been only one design of the Georgian crown in circulation, compared with two designs of the other silver coins. The Jubilee crown, however, now adjusts the numbers.

VICTORIA'S NOTORIOUS JUBILEE COINAGE

The Jubilee coinage of King George V has certainly been much more successful than that ill-fated issue which commemorated Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887. One of the reasons for the new designs then introduced was that the portrait of the Queen which was then in use, had been on the coins since Her Majesty ascended the Throne fifty years previously as a girl of eighteen. It was felt that a portrait more true to life was needed, and so a new "head" work of Sir Edgar Boehm, was introduced.

The new coins could only be described as comic. The Queen looked stately and austere; she was smothered with orders and jewellery; while a silly little crown seemed to be in danger of falling from

the back of her head. A four-shilling piece, or double florin, was introduced as an experiment. This was an entirely new coin, but it failed to win popularity. The Jubilee sixpence of the same series was so much like a half-sovereign in design that it had to be withdrawn immediately, as forgers promptly gilded it and passed it as gold.

Indeed, the whole Jubilee coinage met with such ridicule and execration that arrangements were soon put in hand for another new series. This appeared in 1893, bearing a new portrait of Queen Victoria by the late Sir Thomas Brock. This coinage was a great improvement, and no further change occurred during the reign.

SMILE

Where is everybody? Well, I'll tell you: My doctor is in Palm Springs, my dentist is in Honolulu, my TV repairman is in Bermuda, my hairdresser is in the Virgin Islands, and my cleaning woman is in Las Vegas. It's rough with them gone. But one nice thing, if they all stay away long enough, perhaps I can save enough money to go someplace . . .

Clyde Grimm, long time member and nationally known colonial authority is now recuperating from a series of heart attacks. He would appreciate hearing from some of his friends --

CLYDE L. GRIMM
3002 26th Street,
Lubbock, Texas, 79410

Club News

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

Bakersfield Coin Club held their 5th Annual Show on April 29, 30, and May 1, 1966. There was an attendance of over 2000 and 34 dealers. There were 52 Coin Displays which were divided into 7 categories. Club president Ken Feer announced this was a very successful and enjoyable show.

DAY CITIES COIN CLUB

Day Cities Coin Club speaker for the month of April was Clay Read who spoke on "Preparing and Putting Together a Display". The speaker for May was Cecil B. Kariker on "Message on the Dollar Bill" and for June, Lawrence Morton on "Coinage of Cuba." Morton also showed his award winning 1966 convention "Best of Show" Display.

SILVER CITY COIN CLUB

Speaker for the month of March was Peggy Borgolte on Numismatic books and for the month of May the speaker was Bill Wisslead who spoke on "History & Coinage of Sarawak".

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

The Echo Park Coin Club is pleased to be back in the Echo Park area. Speaker for the month of May was Karl Brainard on "Knowledge of Numismatics" and his display of rare "odd and curious" currency and monies.

MONTANA COIN CLUB

April speaker was a FUN member who spoke on "Geography of Money". Speaker for May was Vance Hutchinson who spoke on "Seychelles Islands and Their Coinage" which included a beautiful display.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB

Club members Sally and Ralph Marx exhibited at the Bakersfield Coin Club Show and Sally won Best of Show and first in "Odd and

Curious and third in Modern Foreign with Israel Commemorative, Ralph placed second in Ancients.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

April meeting heard four numismatists give their theories of "Coin Collector Market Today". They were Ralph Marx, Bob Axelrod, Charles Shields and Mel Kohl. At the May meeting Wardie Jackson of Pomona exhibited a large collection of blank checks issued on U.S. banks throughout the country. He didn't win a prize but everyone derived a great deal of pleasure.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

At the June meeting William O. Wisslead spoke on "The Coins of Sarawak", which was very interesting and enjoyable.

NO. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB

North Hollywood Coin Club has many fine books in the library which members are free to borrow without cost. There were two new members to the club, Seymour Stern and Pearl Rogal.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

Santa Barbara Coin Club held its tenth Anniversary celebration in March. George Justus was speaker for the month on coin investment and coin collecting in general. Karl Brainard was speaker for May and for June special slides "Coins with Special Significance" were shown.

Picture below shows 5 of the original 12 Charter members attending Tenth Anniversary celebration. Left to right: M.R. McDuffie, Harry Kaplun, Don Jurgensen, Robert W. DeMott and Albert R. Edson.



SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

Speaker for May was Slim Dunbar on his favorite collection "United States Commemoratives."

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS

Due to the large increase in membership the Society has been forced to change their meeting hall to accomodate more members. The Society will now meet on the 4th Tuesday of each month at the California Federal Savings and Loan Building, Pico and Overland, West Los Angeles. Preparations are under way for the expansion of additional SIN chapters in the San Fernando Valley area, San Francisco and San Diego. Also corporate membership is now available to other Numismatic Societies and serious study groups.

PORRANCE COIN CLUB

The speaker in June was Mel Fishel on his favorite subject "Paper Money". Mel has done extensive research in this field and the talk was very enjoyable.

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB

Two new members joined in April, Helen Brosa and Irving Kramer. May new members were Meta Salmon and William Brooks. In June Arson Cantrell presented an audience participation program consisting of a numismatic quiz.

LAND COIN CLUB

In April Don Hotte gave a talk on "What and How Europeans Collect Coins". This was a very interesting talk. At the May meeting Taylor was guest speaker and his topic was "My 25 Years of Coin Collecting".

ST VALLEY COIN CLUB

At the meeting in April, Virginia Culver was guest speaker on "The Wonderful World of Numismatics". For May, guest speaker Parrish spoke on "Medals Honoring Joseph Smith". These were very interesting and everyone enjoyed them.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB

At the May meeting a colorful slide series called "Coins of Colonial America" was shown. During the month of May the Whittier Coin Club was the featured exhibitor in the Whittier Public Library Showcases. Coins and currency were loaned by members.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| July 9 - 10 | San Bernardino County Coin Club
Third Annual Coin -Show - Orange Show
Grounds, San Bernardino.
Sylvia Novak, General Chairman,
3532 Parkside Drive, San Bernardino. |
| July 17
All Day Show | California Exonumist Society
Huntington-Sheration Hotel, Pasadena |
| August 16 -- 20 | American Numismatic Association
Diamond Anniversary Convention
Harry X. Boosel, General Chairman,
Pick-Congress Hotel, P.O. Box 132,
Northtown Station, Chicago, Ill. 60645 |
| Sept. 15 - 18 | Northern California Numismatic Association
Fifth Annual Coin & Currency Exhibition
San Francisco Hilton Hotel |
| Oct. 15 -- 16
Sat. & Sun. | Downey Numismatists Coin Show
Downey Elks Patio Room
11233 So. Woodruff Ave. Downey.
Sat. 10.00 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Sun. 10.00 a.m. - 5 p.m.
W. Snyder, General Chairman,
P.O. Box 165, Downey, Calif. 90241 |
| Oct 22 - 23 | West Valley Coin Club
8th Annual Coin Show Case
Saturday and Sunday, Carpenter's Hall,
7500 Van Nuys Blvd. San Fernando. |

Member Clubs

ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB
Antelope Valley High School
4900 Div. Lancaster, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB
1620 Truxton, Police Dept. Base
Bakersfield, Calif.
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB
Westdale Savings & Loan Assoc.
2920 S. Sepulveda
West Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CALIF. FOREIGN COIN CLUB
Community Bldg.
W. Hollywood Co. Park
447 No. San Vincent
West Hollywood, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.

CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY
P.O. Box 1355
Santa Monica, Calif.
Meets Quarterly

CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMIS SOCIETY
Caltech Campus
Church Bldg. Room 168
800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB
Grange Hall - So. Broad
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

COINS of the WORLD CLUB
216 E. Imperial
El Segundo, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

COMMUNITY COIN CLUB
of GARDEN GROVE
Fm. Orangewood & Magnolia
Magnolia Park, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

COMPTON COIN CLUB
Queders Pk, Bullis & Rosecrans
Compton, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB
Acacia School Auditorium
55 W. Norman Avenue
Thousand Oaks, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

CROWN CITY COIN CLUB
Security 1st National Bank
Community Room
Corona, Calif.
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB
Culver City Women's Club
3835 Watseka
Culver City, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS
Irwin Elementary School
Mojave Street
Victorville, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS SOCIETY
Douglas Globemaster Grill
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS
Downey Women's Club
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.
Downey, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

E. LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
932 So. Gerhart Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB
Echo Pk Methodist Church
1226 N. Alvarado St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

EL MONTE COIN CLUB
El Monte Civic Center
3130 N. Tyler
El Monte, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

FONTANA UNITED NUMIS.
Eagles Hall, Allen & Arrow
Fontana, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

FORTY -NINER COIN CLUB
Girls Club Hse, Southgate Park,
Tweedy & Southern, Southgate,
2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB
Grange Hall,
Century & Taft Streets
Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

GEN DYNAMICS COIN CLUB
Plant Recreation Club House
5th Avenue at Bellevue
Pomona, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

GLEN CITY COIN CLUB
McKevette School Cafetorium
10th & Pleasant St.
Santa Paula, Calif..
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB
400 No. Central Avenue
Glendale
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

HAPEA COIN CLUB
1216 E. Imperial Highway
El Segundo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

HOLLYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB
Hollywood Y.M.C.A.
1553 No. Hudson Avenue
Hollywood, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB
7014 Sunset Blvd.
Hollywood, Calif.
Last Sunday, each month, 3.30 p.m.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB
Del Valley Recreation Ctr.
4658 Woodruff
Long Beach, Calif..
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB
Charolet Anthony School
1600 Barbara Rd
La Mirada, Calif.
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB
Oddfellows . Rebecca Hall
120th at Acacia Avenue
Hawthorne, Calif.
3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

LERC COIN CLUB
Lockheed Recreation Center
2814 Empire Street
Burbank, Calif.
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB
MacArthur Park
1325 E. Anaheim
Long Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
1329 So. Hope Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MARQUARDT COIN CLUB
16555 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, Calif.
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB
3513 Centinala Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB
Service Clubhouse
440 So. McPherrin
Monterey Park, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION
CLUB (NRC) COIN CLUB
12917 Cerise
Hawthorne, Calif.
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIF. COIN CLUB
Hoxie Ave. School
12324 Hoxie Ave.
Norwalk, Calif.
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

No. AMERICAN AVIATION
STAMP & COIN CLUB
5353 W. Imperial Hwy.
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

No. AMERICAN NUMIS. SOCIETY
12145 Woodruff
Downey, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3044
Daly City, Calif. 94015
Meets in Convention Annually

o. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB
Lendale Federal Savings & Loan
870 Riverside Drive
German Oaks, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

o. VALLEY COIN CLUB
23 San Fernando
San Fernando, Calif.
3rd & 4th Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

RANGE COAST COIN CLUB
Seaside Village So. Club House
10 E. Coast Hwy, No. 105
Newport Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

RANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB
10 West Commonwealth
Fullerton, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

CO RIVERA COIN CLUB
Ranchito School
37 Olympic Blvd.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

LLARS LIMITED
La Casita"
Collocks Fashion Square
German Oaks, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

MONA VALLEY COIN CLUB
2 W. Monterey
Monterey, Calif.
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

NTA BARBARA COIN CLUB
Garden Room
Grilla Hotel,
San. Corilla & Chapala
Santa Barbara, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

N BERNARDINO COUNTY
COIN CLUB
10 W. Highland Ave.
San Bernardino, Calif.
1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

N FERNANDO VALLEY
COIN CLUB
Arbark Y.M.C.A.
Arbark & Magnolia
Arbark, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
COIN CLUB
Huntington-Sheriton Hotel
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB
1104 W. 8th Street
Santa Ana, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB
Veterans Memorial Bldg.
P.O. Box 143
Santa Maria, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB
L.R. Stewart School Aud.
Simi, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

So. CALIFORNIA ANCIENT
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
For meeting information
write to:-
P.O. Box 221
Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATICS
Calif. Savings & Loan
Pico & Overland, W.L.A.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TRW SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEE'S ASSOC. COIN CLUB
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12.00 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room
5th & Spring Streets
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB
Torrance Recreation Center
3341 Torrance Blvd.
Torrance, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB
Women's Club, 738 No. Euclid Ave.
Ontario, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB
Men's Club
Los Alamos, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY
Mesa Service Club,
Vandenberg AFB
Vandenberg, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB
Ventura Recreation Center
1261 E. Main Street,
Ventura, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB
Masonic Temple
7216 Valmont
Tujunga, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Avenue
Reseda, Calif.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB
Parnell Park
Scott Ave & Santa Fe
Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NOTICE

POSTAL ZIP CODES

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS MAKE IT ESSENTIAL
THAT ALL ADDRESSES CONTAIN THE ZIP CODE
NUMBER. IF, WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS
QUARTERLY, YOUR ADDRESS ON THE ENVELOPE
DOES NOT CONTAIN YOUR ZIP CODE, IT IS
BECAUSE WE DO NOT KNOW IT. WILL YOU
PLEASE SEND IN TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICA-
TION, YOUR CORRECT ZIP CODE NUMBER.

THANK YOU.



